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Part 4

I noticed on my graph, Free Lunch Eligibility and CSAP Scores, that school districts with fewer households that need free lunch have better CSAP scores. The more families that are eligible for free lunch, the lower the CSAP scores. If a school has fewer students eligible for free lunch, the CSAP scores are average or higher. I think this pattern will be the same with all districts because my graph proved that with poverty comes low CSAP scores. If a county has 15% of its households eligible for free lunch, it would most likely have 15% of its students scoring in the average category, and the rest scoring high or above (“other” on my graphs). On my graph, Boulder had 14% of students eligible for free lunch and 16% of students who got an average score on CSAP, while the rest were high or better. I think that poverty and school don’t go together very well.

In order to create better CSAP scores, I think the government and school districts should do something like this:

* Families that are eligible for free lunch should also qualify for government assistance. This could give the students a better education because it would free up money for the families to spend on educational purposes; in turn, this would help create a better country.
* Students who are eligible for free lunch should also get extra learning chances, like staying after school for tutoring, to boost their grades. By being smarter, they will be able to get better jobs when they’re older, to pull their family out of poverty.
* In counties where many schools have low CSAP scores, the government should make them change a school’s curriculum.

If the government does these things, I am fairly sure that CSAP scores would start to rise.